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#### THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS. CATHCART, MCMILLAN & MORTON,

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Mr. AUG. BRENTANO, NO. 708 Broadway, New York, has always the latest dates of the Dally News, as he does of all the other principal journals of the country.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL REORGANIZATION.

We take the following interesting article on Ecclesiastical Reorganization from a New York exchange of a recent date:

change of a recent date:

The Episcopal Church, the grand bulwark against radical discent and New England fanaticism, is about to be subjected to a trying ordeal which will test its ancient character for fraternal unity. The late war, ruthless like the scythe of Time, severed the sacred associations and communion which existed between the churchmen, North and South, and the great Episcopal body was divided, in obedience to the inexorable necessities of the insurrection. But there are well grounded hopes that, in the words of Moore, such

"Hearis that had been long estranged.

"Hearts that had been long estranged, And friends that had grown cold, Should meet again like parted streams, And triumph as of old !"

And friends that had grown cold, Should meet again like parted streams, And triumph as of old!"

There are, however, prospective obstacles to the mity of the Episcopal Church, which may be increased by a lack of charity among Northern divines, who in the exercise of intense "loyalty," may not only be desirous of forgetting the over-ruling ties of common brethren, but may seek to crush the broken reed, and triumph over a fallen foe. Happily the Church has but few of this class within her fold. The small number of churchmen who, in the language of Beecher. desired the annihilation of the South, have but little influence. Some of them have relations holding positions in various Federal departments, and an odd warblast from their pupits have helped their relatives considerably to retain their sinceures under the late administration. But the grand period of peace has come when loyalty must be gratuitous. The wind and tide of Episcopacy is against their craft now, and they cannot work against their Graft now, and they cannot work against them. Ecclesiastical fawnings are at a discount, and anathemas are as powerless as bulls against comets. The great mass of churchmen heartily yearn for anity with their, brethren of the South, and those who oppose it on any vindictive or political plea will become as degraded in orders as if they had been stripped in a chancel of their surplices by it the edict of their bishop. This feeling prevails among churchmen everywhere. It is echoed in their journals; it is now the engrossing topic of all their discussions. There is a general desire to forget and forgive the course of Southern churchmen during the war, when the rebel picket lines and great armies cut off all communication with the North, thus exposing them to the proponiderating elements in their midst. In order to effect this oblivion of the past, it is determined by many to discard everything which will revive the circumstances which led to the brief schism in the church.

THE TRIENNIAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

These facts invest the approaching triennial convention with more than ordinary importance. It had not, in its memorable history, such a burden of ecclesiastical legislation as will fall on its shoulders in October, when its sessions will be held in the Quaker City. All church councils, during past centuries, have been shocked by schism, and even days when great conclaves of prelates had the power to command, and the civil law to sustain them in enforcing unity, they have sought to effect it, wherever possible, by unimportant compromises. This lesson of history will not be lost on the convention, who will have to make no doctrinal or disciplinary compromise, but simply to receive again their Southern brethren in the parent-fold.

THE POWERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The powers of the convention.

The convention is composed of the House of Bishops, which embraces the diocesan and missionary prelates throughout the United States, and of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies, consisting of four laymen and four clergymen from each diocese. Its powers are limited, and its late sessions have been principally devoted to the progress of the church. It can make no alteration in the constitution or in the liturgy and offices, unless they have been adopted in one convention, submitted to the diocese and, afterwards, adopted by another convention—a work which would occupy at least four years.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS

The convention is composed of the House of	alternating in domination as they have done so	-
Bishops, which embraces the diocesan and mis-	often already in our history. Each might shoot	1
sionary prelates throughout the United States,	and hang the other by turns in the course of half	9
sionary prelates throughout the United States, and of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies,	a century.	23
consisting of four laymen and four clergymen	"If General Terry believed in consolidation, I be-	
Trom each diocese Ite nowave eva limited and	lieved in States' rights and powers. If he believed	6
its late sessions have been principally devoted to the progress of the church. It can make no al-	that the Federal Executive and Congress and the	-
the progress of the church. It can make no al-	judiciary possessed absolute, I believed they had	"
teration in the constitution or in the liturgy and	only relative and delegated sovereignty. If he be-	Y
offices, unless they have been adopted in one con-	lieved that they were unchecked and unbalanced	n
vention, submitted to the diocese and, afterwards, adopted by another convention—a work which	by other powers, I believed that the whole system	14
adopted by another convention-a work which	of the United States, State and Federal, was com-	11
would occupy at least four years.	posed of reciprocal checks and balances, and that	8
	the sovereign States were the basis, checks and	13
THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS	balances of the Federal Government. I was taught	1
is composed of the following prelates, which we	that the States were not unum, but e pluribus	B
give in the order of their consecration:	unum, and this many in one, one in many. When	"
Bishop HopkinsVermontconsecrated 1832	called a rebel, I shall point to the ——— of Vir-	0
Bishop B. SmithKentuckyconsecrated 1832	ginia's buckler, and claim that my sovereign State	4
Bishop McIlvaineOhioconsecrated 1832	is sole sponsor for the acts of her own citizens and	*
Bishop Kemper	subjects. I am no rebel or traitor, and never was,	d
Bishop Whittingham Maryland consecrated 1840	and my State cannot be either. She has still a	
Bishop ElliottGeorgiaconsecrated 1841	sovereignty by the Constitution of the United	ti
Bishop LeeDelawareconsecrated 1841	States, and by the original authority before it ever	
Bishop Lee Delaware consecrated 1841 Bishop Johns Virginia consecrated 1842 Bishop Eastburn Massachusetts consecrated 1842	existed, unless she is now utterly demolished by	n
Bishop EastburnMassachusettsconsecrated 1842	subjugation, and unless that is destroyed by any force which has demolished her.	P
Distrop Chase New Hampshire, consecrated 1844	force which has demolished her.	P
Bishop HawksMissouriconsecrated 1844	"These are still the tenets of my faith, and I be-	n
Bishop Southgate (No See) consecrated 1844 Bishop Burgess Maine consecrated 1847	lieve these truths will perpetually revive and pre- vail to preserve the republican freedom of the	'n
DIRECT UDIOID Indiana concernted 1849	vail to preserve the republican freedom of the	1
Biahop Green. Mississippi consecrated 1850 Biahop PayneC. Palmas, Afr'a. consecrated 1851	people of the United States. When the civil liberty	
Bishop Payne	for which I devoutly pray really comes again, I can, without hindrance, fall on the bosom of my country and weep with her "for any wrongs we have done." I am now a prisoner on parole. I	
Disnop Successed 1851	can, without hindrance, fall on the bosom of my	J
Bishop Williams Connecticut consecrated 1851	country and weep with her "for any wrongs we	I
Bishop WhitehouseIllinoisconsecrated 1851	have done." I am now a prisoner on parole. 1	0
Bishop DavisSouth Carolinaconsecrated 1853 Bishop AtkinsonNorth Carolinaconsecrated 1853 Bishop KippCaliforniaconsecrated 1853	dare not now ask of her any favor, great or small.	
Bishop KippCaliforniaconsecrated 1853	I claim only of her good faith, the precious privi- lege, promised me by her highest agents, to go to	
Bishop ScottOregonconsecrated 1854	lege, promised me by her highest agents, to go to	
Bishop PotterNew Yorkconsecrated 1854	my home and be at peace.	
Bishop Gregg Texas consecrated 1859 Bishop Odenheimer . New Jersey consecrated 1859	"So far from my being opposed to the name freedmen," as indicating the condition of slaves	
Bishop Odenheimer. New Jersey consecrated 1859	freedmen, as indicating the condition of slaves	
Bishop BedellOhioconsecrated 1859	freed by the war, the chief consolation I have in	
Bishop Whipple. Minnesota. consecrated 1859 Bishop Lay. Arkansas. consecrated 1859 Bishop Tallost	the result of the war is that slavery is forever	I
Bishop TalbotNorthwestconsecrated 1859	abolished—that not only the slaves are in fact, at	-
Bishop StevensPennsylvaniaconsecrated 1862	least, freed from bondage, but that I am freed	
Bishop Wilmer Alabama consecrated 1862 Bishop Vail Kansas consecrated 1864 Bishop Coxe W. New York consecrated 1865	from them. Long before the war, indeed, I had	
Bishop VailKansasconsecrated 1864	definitely made up my mind actively to advocate	
Bishop CoxeW. New Yorkconsecrated 1865	emancipation throughout the South. I had deter-	
It will be thus seen that the House of Richard	mined, if I could help it, my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been	-
is composed of thirty-five prelates. The way how	never be subject to the numination I have been	
	subject to by the weakness, if not the wickedness,	I
the at the last triennial convention.	of slavery; and while I cannot recognize as lawful	V
THE HOUSE OF LAV AND CERRICAL PROPERTY	and humane the violent and shocking mode in which it has been abolished, yet I accept the fact	n
as composed of ficarity three hundred members	most heartily as an accomplished one, and am de-	"
WHO BID BUILD UP IUDICHENT BOOK SINGORA The 2a	termined not only to abide by it and acquiesce in	0
MITE 101 HIRLY BIHURK NEW YORK Churchmon in and	it, but to strive, by all the means in my power, to	C
	make it beneficent to both races and a blessing	I
	especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice	8
	at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the	b
may make to prevent the admission of the South-	worst calamities of the war, because I am now	1
may make to prevent the admission of the Southern church. The mere origon for the President of	accomplianced that the man was a consolal suppridence	8
the Confederate States, which superseded for the	of God, mavoidable by the nations at either ex-	a
the Confederate States, which superseded for the time being the prayer for the lawful President of	treme, to tear loose from us a black idel from	1
the United States, is, happily, no part of the disci-	treme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we could never have been separated by any	١^
ming or moved in of Couthorn churchman, and it to	other means than those of fire and blood, sword	
justly agreed that the civil authorities alone have	and sacrifice."	ı "
STANDON BENEFIT DE LA COMPANION DE LA COMPANIO		
(2) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A Skark a	

the right to take cognizance of such an innova-tion. This question will, however, create, doubt-less, a lengthy debate, if the presiding divine does not rule the subject, as is anticipated.

THE SOUTHERN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

In the second year there was an independent convention of the Southern Episcopal Church. It was then resolved to meet triennially, and by unanimous agreement the next sessions were to be held next November in Mobile. The triumph of the national arms, however, have so disarranged the plans of the convention, that no preparations are being made to meet at the time stated. An anticipation, that the convention to assemble in Philadelphia will deal uncharitably with Southern churchmen, had led some of the Southern bishops to revive the agreement to hold another independent convention in Mobile. By this strategy they will be enabled to know the temper of the Philadelphia body, before agreeing to any terms of union. In order to effect this plan, a mischievous enggestion has been made that all Southerners should keep away from the Triennial Convention. This premature opposition can be overcome by ratifying the two main acts of the Southern Convention since the war—the creation of Arkansas as a new diocese, and the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Wilmer as Bishop of South Carolina. THE SOUTHERN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FRATERNITY WITH OTHER DENOMINATIONS. Various other subjects will call forth the attentien of the convention. The pastoral of Bishop Petter against the fraternity proposed to be established between Low Church ministers and those of other denominations will doubtless create an animated debate. It is stated that a new canon will be presented in favor of allowing the practices of which Bishop Potter complained; and those who know both Houses sufficiently to estimate their aggregate views on all questions declare that Bishop Potter's action will be sustained. The bishop is a favorite with the upper House, who will doubtless support his action. The majority of the convention may be classed as partially Low Churchmen, but they have no sympathy with the alleged "doctrinal" radicalism of the denominations.

COMMUNION WITH THE RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH.

This will be another subject of great contention. among the house of clerical and lay deputies. The Greek services which took place in Trinity Chapel some time since created considerable excitement in the Low Church branch of Episcopacy. Some of the divines of that branch lave maintained that the Greek service is, virtually, the Reman Catholic mass, and that true fellowship with the Greek Church cannot be effected, except at the expense of the leading doctrines of the Episcopal Church. The committee who have been charged with the duty of considering the feasibility of communion between the Episcopal and Russo-Greek Churches, will present a report on the subject to the convention. The committee consists of Bishops Williams and Whitehouse, Rev. Drs. Thrall and Mahan, Rev. Dr. J. F. Young, and Messrs. Samuel B. Ruggles and S. Elliott.

These are the principal questions to be decided by the convention. COMMUNION WITH THE RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH.

#### Letter from General Henry A. Wise to General Grant.

We take the following from a Richmond cotemporary-the Times-of the 5th. It is among the most remarkable of the productions of a most remarkable man:

Our readers will remember that General Wise recently made application to General Terry for permission to return to his home in Princess Anne county, as under the terms of his parole. General Terry (through General Mann) refused, for specified reasons.

county, as under the terms of his parole. General Terry (through General Mann) refused, for specified reasons.

Under date of September 1st, General Wise has written a letter to General Grant, forwarded through General Terry, from which we make extracts. He, replies in succession to the points made in the letter of refusal, and after declaring that he never "abandoned flis home" except in going to camp to defend it against invasion, with the full determination to return to it as soon as the chances of war should permit, he says: "I found no new home for my family; they were simply refugees from the old." He then writes as follows:

"If General Terry was governed by earnest and honest convictions of duty, of right and authority in all he did—so was I. If he was a patriot—so was I. If he gave proof of his devotion—so did I. If he thought he had the shield of constitutional law and political sovereignty to protect him against the charge of rebellion and treason—so I thought I had. If he loved and cherished the Union of these States, I loved and cherished the Union of these States, I loved and cherished the Union of these states, I loved and cherished it so cordially that I never from choice would have seceded from it, but prepared to fight in the Union; and if he wonders how I now can truly declare these sentiments, after voting for secession and taking up arms against the acts of the Federal Executive and Congress, I must beg him to remember that he and I have been taught in different schools of politics; and that will account for our differences of opinion, and ought to allow a large margin for charity at least, if not toleration. If he was trained in the school of Hamilton and the elder Adams, I was in that of Jefferson and Madison; and he would boldly expose himself to the charge of bigotry and presumption who would charge either school with teaching rebellion and treason. It is dangerous to either to adopt the dogmas of treason and rebellion against the other, alternating in domination as they have done so of

The Cholera in Turkey.

Constantinorre, August 11.—There is no longer any doubt as to the nature of the epidemic which is ravaging this metropolis and its neighbering villages. Cholera in its worst form is now raginusticarrying off daily, with scarcely any warning, its hundreds of victims, and such is the panic among the residents that it is fearful to contemplate the consequences if it continues much longer. Business of all kinds is almost entirely suspended, hundreds are flying in all directions; and it is earlimented that as many as 160,000 persons have left Constantinople, principally hannels (posters) and domestic servants. It is chiefly awong the poorer classes that this dreadful acourge has, up to the present time, committed such havee. In the cred that any habitations of the Jows, among the subject of the committed such have. In the cred that any habitations of the Jows, among the subject of th

# The Cotton Gin.

According to statistics furnished by the last census, it appears that the manufacture of this article has heretofore been principally confined to the Southern States. In 1860 it amounted in value to \$1,077,315; and out of fifty-five establishments, all but three were Southern—sixteen in Alabama, twelve in Georgia, three in Mississippi, and four in Texas.

in Texas.

In 1792, the year preceding its introduction, the cotton exported from the Southern States amounted to only 138,328 pounds, the total domestic consumption being about 500,000 lbs. The exports the following year were 600,000 pounds. In 1794 they had increased to 1,601,700 pounds, and in 1795 to 5,276,300. In 1860 the production of ginned cotton amounted to 2,097,230,800 pounds, being seven-eighths of the total production of the whole globe, of which 1,765,115,735 pounds were exported.

The cotton gin which produced such vast conse-

seven-eighths of the total production of the whole globe, of which 1,765,115,735 pounds were exported.

The cotton gin which produced such vast consequences to the world, was invented, as is well known, by Eli Whitney, of Worcester, Massachusetts. His attention was called to the subject while temporarily residing in Savannah, being engaged in teaching a select school. The work was commenced under the auspices of Mrs. Greene, widow of General Greene, and under the most favorable circumstances. The history of Mr. Whitney is, as is too often the case with men of genius, a sad one. The benefits of his invention were felt in every portion of the globe, but to him was reserved no reward, in a pecuniary point of view, for his labors. The importance of the invention was felt to be so great, that the machine was actually seized and carried off by force from the shed in which it was constructed. And although he secured a patent, it was infringed on with impunity, and such was the pressure against him, that he found it impossible to obtain redress in courts. After spending the best portion of his life in endeavoring to secure those rights to which he was so justly entitled, he finally received an appropriation from Congress which enabled him barely to cancel those obligations contracted through a protracted careor of litigation. At an advanced period in life Mr. Whitney may be said to bave commenced the world anew, by engaging in the manufacture of guns in Connecticut, which enterprise proved ultimately quite successful.—Augusta Chronicle.

St. Louis, Septem1865.—Pieb ere free Chouteau,

Sr. Louis, Septem1865.—Pieb ,er6 rre Chouteau, Jr., for many years at the head of the American Fur Company, and one of the first settlers and oldest citizens of the city, died to-day.

# GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Drafts on New York, Boston and Phila phia,

P. H. KEGLER'S BANKING OFFICE, No. 255 KING-STREET,

Corner of Beaufain AT STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esquire, Ordinary.-Whereas, MOSES LEVY, of Charleston, Police Officer made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JANE STEWART, late of Charleston, Spinster: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Jane Stewart, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held Charleston, at No. 3 Rutledge-street, on the 20th day September, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said

Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this fifth day of September,
Anno Domini 1865.

September 6 w2 Judge of Probates. Judge of Probates.

DOUGLASS & MILLER, House, Sign and Steamboat Painters, GLAZIERS, &c.,

No. 21 STATE-STREET, NEAR CHALMERS. 

H. L. JEFFERS & CO., CHARLESTON,

OFFICE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

Long known as the Firm of Cothran, Jeffers & Co.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO RECEIVE AND SELL
Cotton and other Merchandise; receive and forward
goods, and buy supplies for Farmers and Merchants.
September 13 T. A. SEFFOLDS..... EENRY EIRCE.

T. A. JEFFORDS & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Cor. Main-street and the Railroad,

ORANGEBURG, S. C. T. A. JEFFORDS, for many years connected with the house of Jeffords & Co., would solicit from his friends in the City and Country, part of the Forwarding business. He promises to give all business entrusted to his care his personal attention: and, having a large Storehouse within three yards of the depot, can always (when wagons are not present) store the goods at small expense to the owners.

Wim 26 September 6

DAVID BARROW. Wholesale Commission Merchant

FACTOR, No. 153 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

COSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. GA

BOWERS & SILCOX, Brokers, Auctioneers,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 63-WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON, RICE, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Also, their attention will be given to SALES OF FURNITURE, REAL ESTATE, &c. Office for the present, at No. 238 KING-STREET. August 30

WILLIS & CHISOLM, FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

OFFICE, MILLS HOUSE. CHARLESTON, S. C.

Consignmenta of vessols solicited.
REFERS TO:

MESSIS. JOHN FRASER & CO., Charleston, S. C.
Messis. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Charleston, S. C.
Messis. PENDERGAST, BROS. & CO., New York.
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T. S. METCALF, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
Messis. GLARK, DODGE & CO., New York.
Messis. GLARK, DODGE & CO., New York.
Messis. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.
Messis. FENDERGAST, FENWICK & CO., Baltimore, Id.

Md.

Messrs. SAM'L HARRIS & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

Mes The Columbia Phomix will publish every other
day for one month, and other South Carolina papers
weekly for the same period of time, and send bills to this
flice.

August 14

J. M. EASON,

## COMMISSION AGENT,

No. 9 EXCHANGE-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GRAESER & SMITH, COTTON FACTORS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants. (OFFICE FOR THE PRESENT AT No. 86 EAST BAY.) 

W. T. BURGE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, YANKEE NOTIONS No. 41 Hayne-street,

RE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FALL AND WIN-TER STOCK, to which they invite the attention of

R. M. MARSHALL, BROKER, AUCTIONEER, AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. HAS RESUMED BUSINESS AT HIS OLD STAND.
No. 33 Broad-street. Attends to the BUYING
AND SELLING OF REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, &c.,
&c. Also to the RENTING of HOUSES. September 6

JEFFERS & CO., FORMERLY COTHRAN, JEFFERS & CO.

GENERAL Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Agents,

ORANGEBURG, S. C. Special attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Cotton and Merchandise. September 6 12\*

JAS. B. CAHILL. GENERAL

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Groceries, Provisions, Wines & Liquors, No. 171 Broad-street, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. September 1

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF ADAMS, FROST & CO.) Has resumed the

FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS, OFFICE FOR THE PRESENT

Cor. Accommodation Wharf and East Bay Will attend to the sale of COTTON, RICE, or any other PRODUCE, in this or any foreign market. Also, to the PURCHASE AND SHIPPING OF COTTON. Will also RECEIVE AND FORWARD GOODS.

September 0 Imo STYLES & CARTER,

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AGENTS FOR

Orleans Line of Southern Packets. NO. 19 Vanderhorst Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C. WM. H. ROBSON & CO., AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

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Charleston, S. C.
E. D. KING, M. D.,
JESSE J. CASSIDEY,
September 1

# C. F. PANKNIN, CHEMIST & APOTHECARY,

NO. 123 MEETING STREET. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND DO-MESTIC DRUGS AND CHEMICALS constantly on hand

HERIOT BROTHERS, General Commission Merchants,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Will give their attention to the purchase and sale of Mer-chandise and Produce of every description. CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON SOLICITED.

C. E. CHICHESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 18 BROAD-STREET,

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A GENT FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
REAL ESTATE in any of the Southern States.
ALSO AGENT FOR THE SALE, RENTING, REPAIRING, &c., OF CITY PROPERTY.

AUgust 22

ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., SHIP & STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 126 AND 128 MEETING-STREET,

Charleston, S. C. EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., Philadelphia, Penn. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, New York. F. A. WILCOXSON, Agent, Orangeburg, S. C. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. August 15

HOWE, DOUCIN & CO., Commission Merchants Ship Chandlers and Grocers,

No. 151 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. C. HOWE, JR......P. M. DOUCIN......E. C. HOWE.

C. & E. HOWE,

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RICHARD ALLISON, COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 96 BEEKMAN-STREET, NEW YORK.

COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE SOLD ON COM.
MISSION. General Merchandise purchased and forwarded to order. Imo\* August 16

A. C. SCHAEFER, JAS E. BROWN & CO., ORDOR Y. BARKER, No. 33 S. Front Street, Philadelphia. A. C. SCHAEFER, JR., CORNER LIGHT AND FRATT STREETS, Baltimore.

Adolphus C. Schaefer & Co., (FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE,)

General Shipping & Commission MERCHANTS.

NO. 111 WATER-ST., NEW YORK.

MENTS and execution of orders in New York, Philadel-phia, or Baltimore, by either house. August 14 F. B. Chidester..... E. M. Pritchard.

JERSEY CITY PLANING MILLS.

CHIDESTER & CO. WOOD MOULDINGS, ARCHITRAVES, HAND RAILS, BRACKETS, TRUSSES

Inside Trimmings Of every description on hand and made to order. SCROLL SAWING & WOOD TURNING. CORNER GREENE, JERSEY CITY.
September 8 Nos. 12 & 14 WAYNE-STREET,

L. W. SPRATT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE OVER M'KAY & CAMPBELL, HASEL-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

He will act as Agent in procuring PARDONS and adusting CLAIMS on Treasury Department. August 16